

## COLEOPTERA TAKEN AT LAKE WORTH, FLORIDA—No. II.

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The latitude stated in the former paper ‡ should have been 26° 40'. This winter my location was six miles south from Pitt's Island, where the collecting was done last season. From February 1st to May 6th is the time included. During February and March few beetles occurred, as the temperature ranged from 52° to 74° and on one occasion fell to 27°. From the 10th to the 24th of April no collecting was done, and all but a few of the species enumerated were taken between the latter date and May 4th. The species not known to the writer to occur north of Florida are marked with a \*; those extending westward around the Gulf, with a †; the others have a wide northern and western distribution. *Philonthus micans* is to be erased from the previous list, as that species does not occur in Florida, the black form of *alumnus* having been erroneously so determined.

†*Pasimachus subsulcatus*, Say.*Dyschirius sphaericollis*, Say.†*Clivina picea*, Putz.*Ardistomis viridis*, Say.*Lebia abdominalis*, Chd.†*Callida decora*, Fab.\**Plochionus dorsalis*, Horn.\**Apenes angustata*, Schwarz.†*Brachynus 4-pennis*, Dej.*Anatrichis minuta*, Dej.*Harpalus nitidulus*, Chd.†*Philhydrus consors*, Lec.*Cercyon prae-textatus*, Say.*Silpha inaequalis*, Fab.†*Colpodota pulchra*, Kraatz.*Staphylinus tomentosus*, Grav.*Actobius*, n. s.*Lathrobium*, n. s.\**Paederus oblitteratus*, Lec.†*Erchomus laevis*, Lec.*Oxytelus insignitus*, Grav.*Olibrus vittatus*, Lec.\**Stilbus floridanus*, Casey.*S. pusillus*, Lec.*Megilla maculata*, DeG.†*Psyllobora nana*, Muls.*Scymnus collaris*, 2 var., Mels.\**Languria marginipennis*, Schwartz.*Lasconotus pusillus*, Lec.*Catogenus rufus*, Fab.*Laemophloeus*, sp.*Cryptomorpha desjardinsi*, Guer.*Loberus impressus*, Lec.*Dermestes vulpinus*, Fab.*Hololepta 4-dentata*, Fab.*Saprinus*, sp.†*Carpophilus tempestivus*, Er.*Trogosita virescens*, Fab.*Tenebrioides*, sp.*Cyphon variabilis*, var. *modestus*,

Lec.

*Alaus myops*, Fab.

‡ CAN. ENT., XXVI., p. 250, Sept., 1894.

- \* *Anchaustus asper*, *Lec.*  
† *Monocrepidius suturalis*, *Lec.*  
† *Ludius hepaticus*, *Germ.*  
*Glyphonyx recticollis*, *Say.*  
*Melanotus communis*, *Gyll.*  
*M. clandestinus*, *Er.*  
*Chrysobothris chrysoela*, *Ill.*  
*Photinus lineellus*, *Lec.*  
† *Photuris frontalis*, *Lec.*  
*Polemius*, sp.  
*Aphodius ruricola*, *Mels.*  
*A. stercorosus*, *Mels.*  
*Clœotus globosus*, *Say.*  
*Anomala undulata*, *Mels.*  
*Euphoria melancholica*, *Gory.*  
*Trichius delta*, *Forst.*  
\* *Leptostylus*, n. s.  
*Hippopsis lemniscata*, *Fab.*  
\* *Spalacopsis filum*, *Dur.*  
\* *Lema conjuncta*, *Lac.*  
*Anomæa laticlavata*, *Forst.*  
† *Metachroma pellucidum*, *Cr.*  
† *Dysonycha collata*, *Fab.*  
*Epitrix brevis*, *Schwartz.*  
*E. parvula*, *Fab.*  
*Coptocyclus bicolor*, *Fab.*  
*C. clavata*, *Fab.*  
† *Caryoborus arthriticus*, *Fab.*  
*Bruchus scutellaris*, *Fab.*  
*B. obscurus*, *Say.*  
*Alobates barbatus*, *Knoch.*  
\* *Blapstinus fortis*, *Lec.*  
\* *B. estriatus*, *Lec.*  
† *Tharsus seditiosus*, *Lec.*  
*Uloma punctulata*, *Lec.*  
*Arrhenoplita viridipennis*, *Fab.*  
*Platydemia ruficornis*, *Sturm.*  
*P. erythrocerum*, *Lapl.*  
† *P. subquadratum*, *Mots.*  
*P. subcostatum*, *Lapl.*  
\* *Hypophloeus*, n. s.  
† *Talanus langurinus*, *Lec.*  
\* *Cteniopus Murrayi*, *Lec.*  
*Oxaxis*, n. s.  
*O.*, n. s. (blue).  
\* *Mordellistena floridana*, *Smith.*  
\* *M. splendens*, *Smith.*  
*Tomoderus interruptus*, *Laf.*  
*Anthicus fulvipes*, *Laf.*  
*Tyloderma variegatum*, *Horn.*  
*T. æreum*, *Say.*  
*Conotrachelus seniculus*, *Lec.*  
† *Cryptorhynchus minutissimus*, *Lec.*  
\* *Baris nitida*, *Lec.*  
\* *Trichobaris insolita*, *Casey.*  
† *Cylas formicarius*, *Fab.*  
\* *Sphenophorus apicalis*, *Lec.*  
\* *Cossonus*, n. s.  
*Tomicus cacographus*, *Lec.*  
\* *Scolytidæ*, n. g. and n. s.

The species listed number 101; of these, eight are undescribed and four undetermined. Eight species mentioned in Mrs. Annie Trumbull Slosson's list, published in the January number of the CAN. ENT., are also enumerated, namely: *Staphylinus tomentosus*, *Languria marginipennis*, *Cryptomorpha desjardinsi*, *Photuris frontalis*, *Coptocyclus bicolor*, *Blapstinus fortis*, *B. estriatus*, and *Cteniopus Murrayi*. Also *Pasimachus subsulcatus*, *Harpalus nitidulus*, *Chrysobothris chrysoela*, and *Caryoborus arthriticus*, from her manuscript notes of captures at Lake Worth in December, 1894.

*Staphylinidæ*—*Pederus obliteratus*.—This beetle is abundant in April. The species occurring on the New Jersey sea-coast, usually determined *obliteratus*, is *P. floridanus*, which has likewise the elytral punctures more or less obliterated posteriorly, but very coarse anteriorly. *P. obliteratus* has a narrower head, longer elytra, with the punctures faintly indicated anteriorly and obsolete behind. It occurs as far north as St. Augustine, to my knowledge. *Bledius punctatissimus* occurred as formerly; one of the types of this species was from Southern California, and not that of *B. fumatus*, as a dislocation by the printer in the former paper makes it appear.

*Languria marginipennis*.—Abundant by sweeping weeds. April.

*Cucujidæ*—*Catogenus rufus*.—The larva of this widely-distributed species is eminently a wood borer, and in Southern Florida completes its transformations in about three months. Two mature beetles, in length .22 and .45 inch, respectively, were cut, April 25th, from sea grape (*Coccolobus*) killed by the December frost. The young larvæ started out about two inches apart, pursuing parallel routes for 23 inches before pupating. The beetles were over an inch from the surface, and no provisions had been made for their liberation. For the first ten inches of their course their burrows were eaten from the wood just beneath the bark and packed with borings; the remainder of the burrows, also firmly packed, were in the solid wood. The larva of the small beetle had the same supply of food as that of the larger. Why the disparity in size? And why burrow the same distance?

*Cryptomorpha desjardinsi*.—Several examples of this graceful species were taken in April in the unfolding leaves of the Banana killed by the December frost, and in a state of semi-putrefaction. The larvæ and pupæ were seen in the cellular structure of the leaf beneath the epiderm. The Florida examples are identical in form, size and coloration with those from British Columbia.

*Scarabæidæ*—*Euphoria melancholica* occurred abundantly, March 1st, on thistles (*cirsium*)—*Trichius delta*, many examples occurred, May 1st, on the blossoms of the wild olive (*Olea americana*). It extends to the extreme south of Florida, having been taken at Key West.

*Leptostylus*, n. s.—This is a small species, .16 to .20 inch in length, of an ashy-gray colour, and but slightly depressed; the antennæ are conspicuously annulated; the thoracic tubercles are close to the base and in some examples acute, as in *Liopus*; the elytra are obliquely truncated

at tip, with small black dots arranged in irregular rows and with two blackish angulated lines behind the middle. It breeds in the stems of a slender cucurbitaceous vine (*Melothria pendula*) which grows over fences and bushes in dense festoons. Mr. Schwartz took this species at Bay Biscayne, and it may occur in the Bahamas and Cuba.

*Leptostylus transversatus*.—This species breeds in stumps and logs of the Mastich (*Sideroxylon pallidum*). The larva lives entirely in the bark, where it pupates in a cell, after the manner of a *Urographis*.

*Spalacopsis linum*, Duv.—This species was taken abundantly in April and in May on the dead vines of *Melothria pendula*, in the dead stems of which both larvæ and pupæ were abundant. The beetle is exceedingly slender, varying greatly in size, and in length from .20 to .60 inch. It occurs also in some of the Bahama Islands and likewise in Cuba, and is thus described by Chevrolat [Tr.]: "*Euthuorus filum*, Duv.—Filiform; head closely punctate, grayish-brown, with three obsolete pale lines; thorax linear, closely punctate, brownish-gray, with an obsolete pale line on each side and down the middle; elytra brown, variegated with maculations, especially near the suture; the apex margined, obliquely truncate and produced, longitudinally sulcate, closely and strongly punctate, interstices elevated; antennæ and feet brown. Length, 8-11 mill.; width,  $1\frac{2}{3}$ -2 mill." (An. France, Series 4, Vol. II., p. 256.) Mr. Schwartz previously took this species at Bay Biscayne. Its occurrence north from Lake Worth has not been noted, but the vine in which it breeds extends around the Gulf to Texas. The pertinacity with which it feigns death is extreme, and till it moves it can scarcely be distinguished in the umbrella from the broken vines.

*Hippopsis lemnistica*.—Taken abundantly with the foregoing species, but it breeds in the stems of other plants or weeds besides *Melothria*. It extends westward around the Gulf and as far northward as Eastern Pennsylvania.

*Caryoborus arthriticus*.—This species, as is known, breeds abundantly in the seeds of the Cabbage Palm (*Sabot palmetto*). From about one quart of the berries placed in a covered paper box I obtained more than 100 examples. This species, however, breeds in the seeds of other trees, as I raised once several examples from the seeds of the Coffee tree (*Gymnocladus Canadensis*).

*Platydemia subquadratum*, Mots.—While the Florida and Arizona examples are considered as belonging to one species, yet they have a

distinct facies, and the under-side is differently coloured; those from Florida being luteous brown beneath, while the Arizona examples are bright rufous.

*Hypophlaus*, n. s.—Three examples were beaten from *Melothria* vines, but whether they bred in them or in the cedar posts which supported them is not known, and the matter is mentioned to call the attention of future collectors. This species is narrower than *glaber*, which occurs also; the elytra are finely but distinctly punctured in close rows.

*Talanus (Dignamptus) langurinus* and *stenochinus*.—These two names represent the extremes of one species (Horn). Dr. Leconte having only one example of the latter and two or three of the former before him, and knowing nothing of the graduating intermediates, or the history of the species, found enough of differential points for two species. It was beaten abundantly from the dead vines of *Melothria*, in which it probably breeds, though I did not find larva nor pupa. It varies in length from .15 to .40 inch, which is no greater difference than is found in some other species, as *Spalacopris filum*, *Catogenus rufus*, etc. The colour of the types is represented as "black with a bluish gloss," and "black with a slight metallic gloss." All the examples taken by me, and others in my collection from Bay Biscayne and from Louisiana, are from light to dark castaneous. It requires a little faith to see any great resemblance to a *Languria*. Dr. Horn names the species as a whole *langurinus*.

*Cryptorhynchus minutissimus*, var.—This species was beaten in some abundance from both living and dead vines of *Melothria*, in which it probably breeds. The typical examples of this species in my collection from Louisiana, and also one taken at Lake Worth on another plant, have the thorax and elytra beautifully ornamented; but this variety is sordid brown, with the apical third of the elytra luteous. Some one hereafter may possibly describe it as a new species.

*Trichobaris insolita*, Casey. This species was taken abundantly in a patch of a species of ground cherry (*Physalis*), April 10th. None occurred afterwards nor elsewhere, though *Physalis* is abundant. It probably breeds in the stems of this plant, like *trinotata* does in the potato. I found a coleopterous larva in one of the plants, but no pupa, and so can not write with certainty.

*Cylas formicarius*.—Three examples were taken on the ocean beach from a rough, prostrate *compositous* plant, growing in mats on the sand. The species is said to depredate on the sweet potato, but in this

case there were no sweet potatoes or other convolvulaceous plants within half a mile. Many times I accompanied the gardener for sweet potatoes, but failed to find this species either above or under the ground.

*Rhyncophorus cruentatus*.—This species breeds in the dying trunks or stumps of the Cabbage palmetto; before pupating the larva forms an excavation, in which it constructs a cocoon in which to pupate; this cocoon is from an inch and a-half to two inches in length, its walls being over one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness, composed of fibre, cemented with some glutinous secretion.

*Cossonus*, n. s.—Under the bark of a dead limb of the Rubber tree (*Ficus aurea*) five examples were taken. The basal half of the elytra, metasternum and abdomen are rufous. Length, .12-.14 inch.

*Scolytidae*.—An undescribed species belonging to a new genus (*Schwartz*) occurs in the dead or diseased bark of the *Ficus* in incredible numbers. It breeds entirely in the bark, and it is not possible to trace its galleries. Length, .04-.05 inch.

#### NOTES ON THE INSECT FAUNA OF SOMERSET CO., MAINE.

BY PHILIP LAURENT, PHILADELPHIA.

The following notes and observations were made during a two-weeks' stay in this county, ending on August 29th. The greater portion of our collecting was done in the neighbourhood of King & Bartlett Lake, and along the road leading out to Eustis. This section of Maine, if not the entire State, is anything but an "entomologist's paradise." The country is mountainous and covered for the most part with a dense growth of spruce, pine, birch, etc. Very little land in the entire county is under cultivation, so that those insects which we naturally look for in such places are almost entirely wanting. Many beautiful lakes are to be found in this part of Maine, but here again the entomologist is doomed to disappointment, as the water of the lakes is of an icy coldness, and very few aquatic insects are seen. The nights are invariably cold and but few insects are attracted to light. In a heavily-timbered country, such as we find in Somerset Co., Maine, it would naturally be supposed that the fallen trees would yield an abundance of insect life, particularly Coleoptera. A search of two hours, in which I overturned many dead trees and removed the bark from many others, resulted in the finding of exactly eight specimens of Coleoptera, and common species at that. Collecting with the umbrella and beating-net was a waste of time, as little or nothing rewarded our efforts. *Cicindela*